



UNCOMPROMISING U.S. ATTITUDE

COMMENT

Revelations by Mr Liaquat Ali Khan and Mr Robert Menzies of the strenuous efforts made by the Commonwealth Prime Ministers to devise an acceptable formula for settlement of the Kashmir dispute leave no room for doubt that that remarkable man, the Pandit Nehru, provides the chief obstacle to an agreement. What, fundamentally, is the cause of intransigence is less easy to perceive.

Both Pakistan and India recognise that a plebiscite offers the only practical test of Kashmir's wishes. Sole point of conflict has, technically, been concerned with the method of ensuring that the vote of the population will be free and uninfluenced by outside pressures.

Three different proposals emerged from the informal talks in London, the most appealing being Mr Menzies's suggestion that both Pakistan and Indian troops be replaced, during the period of the plebiscite organisation, by security forces from other parts of the Commonwealth. All three were rejected by Mr Nehru. Pakistan's anxiety to end the dispute has, on the other hand, been well demonstrated, if only by Mr Ali Khan's original decision to boycott the Commonwealth Conference if discussion of Kashmir was excluded. Mr Nehru's crusade for recognition of the vast political changes taking place in the East, particularly the rise of Red China to the status of "a great Power," runs oddly with his attitude over Kashmir. The impasse has been detrimental to both India and Pakistan. It has made the solution of other pressing problems even more difficult. It has caused a disproportionately high expenditure of money on defence establishments and a concentration of thinking in regard to those establishments on their relation to this dispute rather than on their relation to joint and common defence. Pakistan and India will each be stronger if they are firmly allied rather than sensitively opposed. Statesmanship is demanded, and Mr Nehru enjoys all the qualifications. It is time the bridging of the Kashmir gulf became his primary aim.

Demands That United Nations Condemn Peking Britain And Australia Urge Further Study Of Position

Lake Success, Jan. 18.

The United States demanded today that the United Nations condemn Communist China as an aggressor. Mr Warren Austin made this demand in the main Political Committee.

The United States delegate told the United Nations Political Committee that the Chinese Communists "have put their necks in the 'Soviet collar' in rejecting the United Nations Far East peace plan.

The Peking note he described as full of tricks, falsehoods and "political dialectics." Mao Tse-tung's government "now openly seeks to use its armed forces in Korea as an instrument of blackmail to get the United Nations accede to its demands."

Reviewing the unsuccessful United Nations attempts to mediate in the Far Eastern crisis and pointing to the counterproposals made to the world organisation by Peking's foreign minister, Chou En-lai, the American chief delegate asked: "If the Chinese Communists are not seated as representatives of China before a cease-fire and before negotiations, then will they break into the United Nations with mortars and grenades?"

Mr Austin said: "It is clear to my government that the Peking government has committed aggression and that the General Assembly must say so. We believe the General Assembly should call upon the Peking regime to cease hostilities against the United Nations forces and to withdraw its forces from Korea."

"We believe the General Assembly should affirm the determination of the United Nations to continue its efforts to meet aggression in Korea. We believe the General Assembly should call upon all States and authorities to lend their assistance to the United Nations and refrain from giving any assistance to aggressors."

COLLECTIVE MEASURES

"By doing these things, the General Assembly would decide in principle that collective measures should be taken to meet aggression in Korea. In our view it would be well for the Assembly to call upon some such body as a 'collective measures committee' to consider what future collective measures should be taken. We believe that this body should undertake this study immediately and should report back to the General Assembly as soon as possible with its recommendations to members."

Mr Austin continued: "My government believes the General Assembly should also reaffirm that the policy of the United Nations is to bring about a cease-fire in Korea with a view to peaceful settlement and the achievement of the United Nations objectives in Korea by peaceful means. For this purpose, we believe, there should be in existence a United Nations group which will at all times be ready to use its good offices to this end whenever Peking decides that it prefers peace to armed aggression against the United Nations."

"I believe that for the common cause of collective security the great majority of members here will want to choose this course. We can do no less if the United Nations is to maintain its integrity and the principle of collective security is to survive."

Mr Austin did not present the American demand in resolution form. His delegation was still (Continued on Page 8, Col. 2)

WEALTHY CHINESE ACCUSED

Manila, Jan. 19.

The prosecution in a surprise move presented evidence in the Deportation Board hearing of the wealthy Chinese businessman Co Pak, seeking to prove that he gave financial aid not only to Communist elements in the Philippines but also to the Communists in China.

Co Pak is facing deportation on a charge of committing acts inimical to the security of the State. He was arrested recently after an investigation of his activities was carried out by the Military Intelligence Service.

The special prosecutor, Emilio Galang, produced two letters addressed to Co Pak which were written by persons now in Communist China. One was written by one Co Jee Mee, an alleged Communist official in Fukien province. An Army intelligence agent testified that the letters were seized in a raid on Co Pak's home last month. The official's letter acknowledged receipt of \$20,000 allegedly sent by Co Pak as aid to the Communists. It also stated that the hope of "liberating" South-East Asia would be realised soon.—United Press.

Use Of Atom Bomb Against Reds Urged

Manch, Calif., Jan. 18.

Major General Emmett O'Donnell, Chief of the United States Far East Bomber Command, today urged the use of the atom bomb against Communist China.

Major-General O'Donnell has returned to the United States to resume command of the Strategic Air Command of the 15th Air Force here.

Brigadier-General James E. Briggs, commander of the Far East Air Force Bomber Command's advance headquarters at Okinawa, succeeds Major-General O'Donnell in Tokyo.—Reuter.

SPENDER URGING U.N. TO PAUSE

Ottawa, Jan. 18.

Australia's External Affairs Minister, Mr Perc Spender, will leave tonight for the United Nations headquarters at Lake Success to urge that China's five-point proposal for Korean truce be cleared up before further United Nations action is taken.

He appeared doubtful that further exchanges with the Chinese Red government would make Peking's reply "acceptable," but told a Press conference an effort should be made to clear up its "ambiguity of language."

Mr Pearson, who is a member of the three-man United Nations cease-fire committee, said he was not sure of two points:

(1) Whether the Chinese reply meant the Communist would not agree to a cease-fire until negotiations on all Asian matters had begun.

(2) Whether Peking insisted on being admitted to the United Nations as a precondition before beginning discussions.—United Press.

FRENCH POLICY

Paris, Jan. 18.

A French Foreign Office spokesman said today that France would vote in favour of condemning the Chinese Communist attitude on Korea if the United Nations were faced with a demand for such condemnation.

He said it was obvious that Communist China had committed aggression.

The Chinese rejection of the United Nations cease-fire proposals showed that Peking had "no pacific intentions and is not prepared to make any concessions in the interests of peaceful relations."—Reuter.

BIG GALES LASHING ITALY

Rome, Jan. 18.

A hangar was hurled 60 yards at a Naples airfield in the gales that have lashed Italy for two days.

The storm's death toll is at least seven, and heavy damage is reported throughout the country. A gust swept a man to his death from a roof in Genoa.

Five fishermen were drowned when their boat capsized on Lake Bracciano, 20 miles northwest of Rome. Another fisherman was washed off his boat and drowned near Leghorn, on the northwest coast.

Huge waves crushed a mole, swamped fishing boats and flooded houses on the tiny island of Pantellaria, south of Sicily. In Southern Italy, hundreds of trees were uprooted, olive groves flattened and peasant cottages wrecked. Telephone and transport services were disrupted.

But today, most of Central Italy had brilliant sunshine.—Reuter.

HUGE U.S. ARMS BUDGET

Washington, Jan. 18.

America is to build a production base to produce 50,000 warplanes and 35,000 tanks a year. This was to be included in an \$87,000 million programme to be spent on buying arms needed immediately, according to the Defence Department.

It will cover a period from now until June 30, 1952. Not all the money will be spent by then, but contracts covering it will be left. The Department announced yesterday that it advised the Defence Mobilisation chief, Mr Charles E. Wilson, of this overall figure for procurement under the programme outlined in President Truman's budget message.—Reuter.

Eisenhower For President?

Albany, Jan. 18.

Governor Thomas Dewey reiterated at a press conference today his support of General Dwight Eisenhower for the 1952 Republican Presidential nomination.—United Press.

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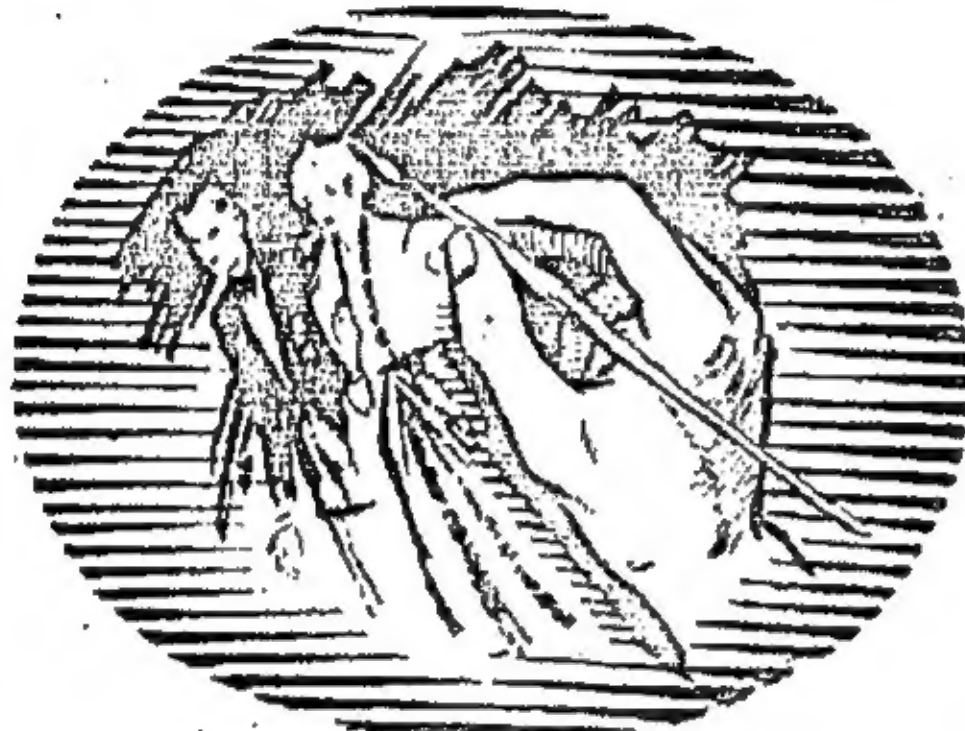
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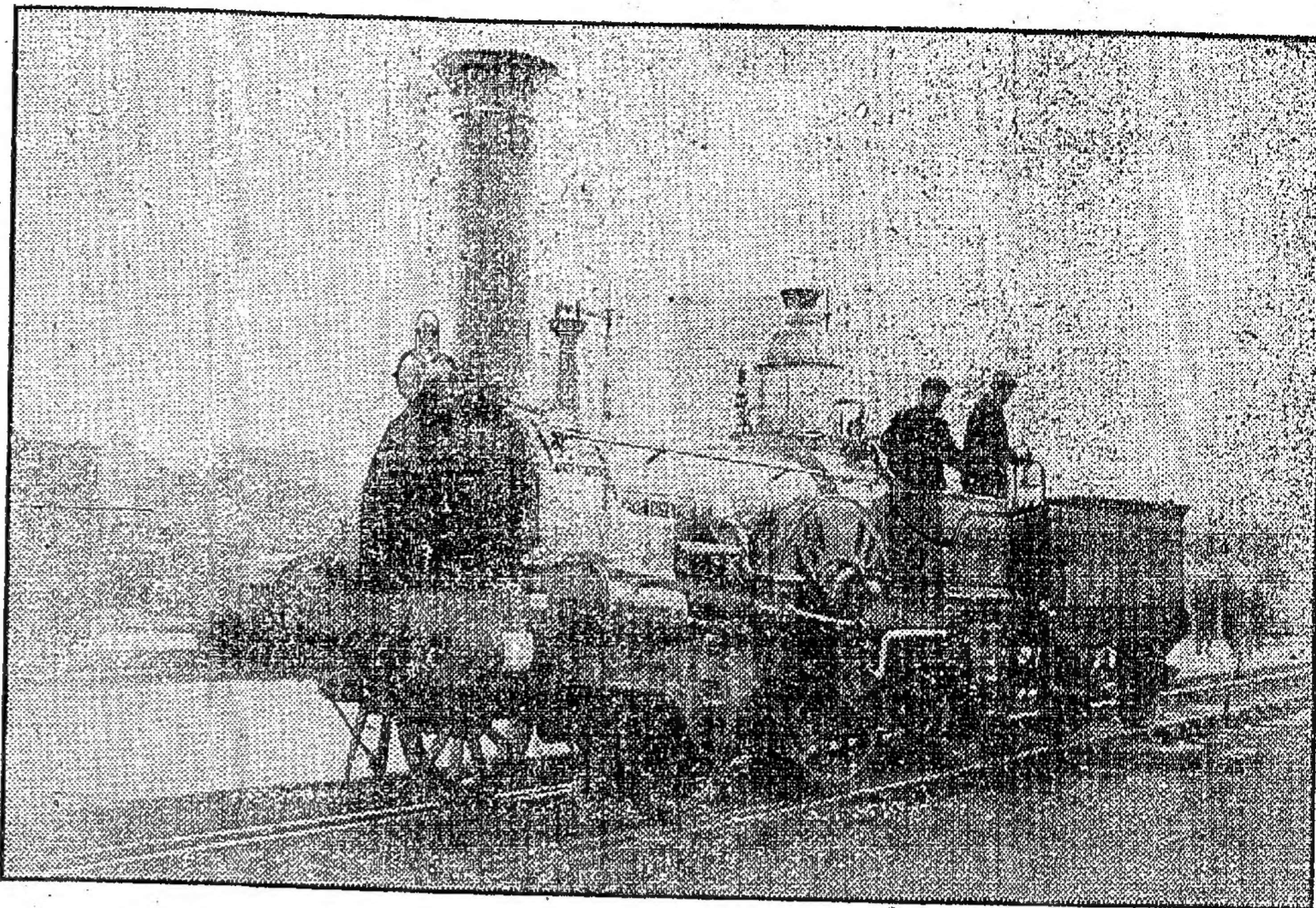
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108 AND STILL GOING STRONG



The 108-year-old Buddicom locomotive which has travelled from Paris under its own steam, pictured on its arrival at the Bricklayer's Arms Goods Station in London last week. The ancient but working loco has been lent by its owners, the French Railways, for exhibition at the Festival of Britain. It was built by two British railway pioneers, Allcard and Buddicom, at Chartreux, near Rouen, in 1843. — Central Press.

DOLLAR UNCERTAINTY BOOSTS GOLD ON FREE MARKET TO RECORD LEVEL

London, Jan. 18.

Fear of war and inflation and uncertainty over the future of the dollar have boosted gold on the free market to record levels in a swift new boom, a survey reveals.

Hoarders and speculators were reported to be paying anything from \$40 to \$45 per fine ounce of gold instead of the official American buying price of \$35.

Experts believed the buying spree would continue in varying degrees while the current international crisis prevailed.

The present boom started shortly after Christmas following the deterioration of the Far Eastern conflict. It affected gold prices both in European and Far Eastern markets, according to reports from Paris, Zurich, Cairo, Hongkong, Macao, Alexandria and Bombay.

Refugees from the Chinese mainland were said to be trying to turn their assets of between \$100,000,000 and \$150,000,000, previously held in American banks into gold. "The assumption is that gold in hand is better than American dollars in the United States," the Financial Times said in this connection. It added: "A similar idea seems to have struck certain European central banks in recent weeks."

Other reports indicated that the "small man" was joining in the gold buying spree. Tangier gold certificates, introduced one month ago and sold for any currency by the Tangier affiliate of a Swiss banking firm, were reported to be changing hands at well over one-third above the official gold price. These documents entitle holder on presentation in Tangier to gold at face value of the certificate.

FEAR OF HOSTILITIES

Heavy gold buying of various types has been reported from European capitals and from the Far East. The reasons in both cases are almost identical—fear of spreading of the hostilities and hope to preserve value by flight from local currencies in addition to outright speculation.

Since the beginning of this year, increases have been registered of between five and ten per cent in some capitals. In many places dealing in gold involves some degree of illegality, and in most it is prohibited altogether. —United Press.

DEFIANT WARNING BY PEKING

London, Jan. 18.

Communist China's Foreign Minister, Chou En-lai, today issued another defiant warning to the United Nations that any action taken without Red Chinese participation will be "illegal and null and void."

In a telegram to the New York headquarters of the world organisation, for transmission to members, Chou said:

"Any resolutions passed by the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and its Committee on Industry and Trade without participation of delegates of the People's Republic of China will be illegal and null and void."

The telegram was broadcast by the official Chinese Communist New China News Agency and monitored here.

The warning referred to the meetings in Bangkok of these two United Nations bodies to which the Chinese Reds were not admitted. The telegram said the delegates of the "Chinese Kuomintang reactionary clique are not qualified to participate in the meetings and must be driven out." —United Press.

Dutch Emigration To New Zealand

The Hague, Jan. 18.

The New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr. Sidney Holland, will be the guest of the Dutch Government from Jan. 22 to 24. It was announced here today. He will discuss Dutch emigration to New Zealand. —Reuter.

Regional Autonomy For Sichang

San Francisco, Jan. 18.

Peking Radio reported tonight that regional autonomy and people's governments, embracing all nationalities, would be established throughout the area of the Sichang administrative region, Sikang Province.

This was in accordance with a resolution recently adopted at a meeting of the People's Representatives' Conference in the area.

The Radio said that a multi-national population of 2,500,000 would be affected by the Conference's decision.

Other points covered by the resolution included planned restoration and the construction of communications, the setting up of co-operatives, trading and production establishments for the supply of daily necessities to people and the purchase of local products, the establishment of schools for the training of national minority cadres. —Reuter.

Too Many Holidays

London, Jan. 18.

A Bill to reduce drastically the number of official religious holidays in Poland—at present 19—will be submitted to the Polish Parliament shortly, Warsaw Radio reported today. —Reuter.

KOREA LULL ENDS SUDDENLY

Furious Battles Raging At Both Ends Of Defence Line

United Nations Forces Now In Heavy Contact

Tokyo, Jan. 18.

Strong United Nations forces were battling furiously at both ends of the line in Korea tonight. Targets left blazing by their bombers lit the battlefield.

Fighting, flaring up after a two-day lull in the Communist offensive, was particularly fierce in the west, a few miles north of Osan, where United Nations units were reported in "heavy contact."

Other United Nations troops, helped by warplanes, were holding 1,500 Communists 10 miles northeast of Yongwol, in the east.

The mining town of Yongwol, the present objective of the Communist drive down the United Nations' right flank below Wonju, was still occupied by United Nations troops.

Strong Communist reinforcements were reported moving down towards this area and also further to the west around Ichon. A United Nations patrol penetrated into Wonju yesterday.

Fifth Air Force fighters and bombers laid a trail of blazing buildings and supply dumps across Korea in wide bombing raids today. Seoul, the Southern capital, and Suwon, 17 miles to the south, were attacked.

Superfortresses dropped 128 tons of bombs on selected targets.

British Sea Furies and Fireflies from the light carrier Theseus mounted 60 flights on Tuesday, General MacArthur's Headquarters announced. This was two better than their previous record, set up on Monday. They attacked in the Seoul area and at Suwon and Osan.

WONJU DEVASTATED

Wonju, a communications centre on the Central Korean front, is "a completely devastated town—a giant piece of rubble," according to the Negro commander of a United Nations patrol which boldly seized the town on Wednesday night.

Captain H. Walker, of 2420 North Sherman Street, Kansas City, said that his patrol set alight the shacks still standing in order to deprive the Communists of shelter.

The patrol stayed the night in Wonju, captured 18 prisoners and returned to the United Nations lines. "We needed those prisoners at headquarters," Walker said.—Reuter.

Vietminh Army Claims

Tokyo, Jan. 18.

Peking Radio, quoting a Vietminh News Agency report, said that nearly three French battalions were "wiped out" about 50 kilometres northwest of Hanoi in a big offensive against the French in the Red River delta area.

It quoted an Army spokesman as saying that the Vietminh Army on "January 14th took Baochu, 15 kilometres north of Vinhien after 12 hours of fierce fighting."

The dispatch said the French commander of Baochu was captured as well as large quantities of equipment. The dispatch said another People's Army unit surrounded the Third French Mobile Group which left Vinhien to reinforce the Baochu battalions and claimed that "the whole group with the exception of a company which fled southward, was annihilated."

The dispatch said the Vietminh troops pursued the French to points close to Vinhien and also captured three strong points northwest of Vinhien on the 13th.—United Press.

Gen. Collins's Verdict

Washington, Jan. 18.

The United States Chief of Staff, General J. Lawton Collins, returned from Korea tonight and said that all American, British and Turkish forces which he had visited were in "sound shape."

Gen. Collins said he visited every United Nations Army corps command, parts of the Republic of Korea forces, a British brigade and a Turkish combat team. He said, "All of these forces were in sound shape. I was very well satisfied with the trip as a whole."—United Press.

Israel's Claims On Germany

Tel-Aviv, Jan. 18.

Israel has asked Britain, France, the United States and Russia to give the occupation authorities power to ensure a speedy settlement of Israel's claims against Germany, it was announced last night.

The request was contained in a note handed to the four Governments. The note said that nearly six years after Germany's surrender, legal provisions enacted by the occupation authorities remained largely unfulfilled.—Reuter

ALL-OUT CAMPAIGN IN LUZON

Manila, Jan. 19.

About 15,000 government troops launched an all-out campaign against Huks, estimated at 5,000 in Central and Northern Luzon and the Army authorities said the drive would continue until all armed rebels had been cleared from these areas.

Three Huk strongholds were captured in the initial phase of the campaign, designated "Operation Sabre," aimed at eradicating the Huk menace in the largest island of the country.

Brig-General Calixto Duque, recently inducted as acting Army Chief of Staff, is supervising the big drive, which was described by the Army as the first anti-Huk operation in which all available troops in the area command were participating.

The Defence Secretary, Mr Ramon Magsaysay, flew over one of the sectors of operations yesterday to observe troop movements.

Ground troops were being supported by Air Force and Naval Patrol units. Naval vessels are patrolling the coasts of Zambales and Quezon provinces to prevent Huks from escaping to other areas.—United Press.

Court Can Take No Notice

The Hague, Jan. 18.

The International Court of Justice can take no notice of the complaint and motion sent to it on behalf of the people of Korea by Mr Maury Maverick, a San Antonio, Texas, lawyer, a Court spokesman said here today.

The Court, he said, can only admit requests or cases deposited by States, but not by private people, institutions or organizations.

Mr Maverick asked the Court to determine the reasons, effects and cost of the Korean conflict and to name the aggressor nations, against whom judgment for damages to the Korean people should be made.—Reuter.

Michael In Italy

Florence, Jan. 18.

Ex-King Michael of Rumania and his wife, the Princess Anne of Bourbon, arrived here by car today from Villefranche, French Riviera, to stay with Michael's mother, ex-Queen Helen of Rumania.—Reuter.

Fog In Algeria

Paris, Jan. 18.

Thick fog has covered the Shelif Plain east of Oran since Tuesday night. Agence France Presse reported from Algiers today. The fog, extremely rare in Algeria, has caused much delay to traffic.—Reuter.

Fire And Floods Hit Queensland

Brisbane, Jan. 18.

Some 900 passengers were penned in the carriages of flood-bound trains in North Queensland today. Meanwhile, in the Southern part of the State fires have blackened 70,000 acres and have killed hundreds of sheep.

The township of Wyandra, about 500 miles west of Brisbane, has been practically deserted since Monday. Its men are fighting the blaze some 40 miles away.—Reuter.

ASSEMBLY OVERRIDES RHEE VETO

Pusan, Jan. 18.

The South Korean National Assembly overrode President Syngman Rhee's veto on a provision for a double-trial system for wartime crimes by a vote of 115 to one.

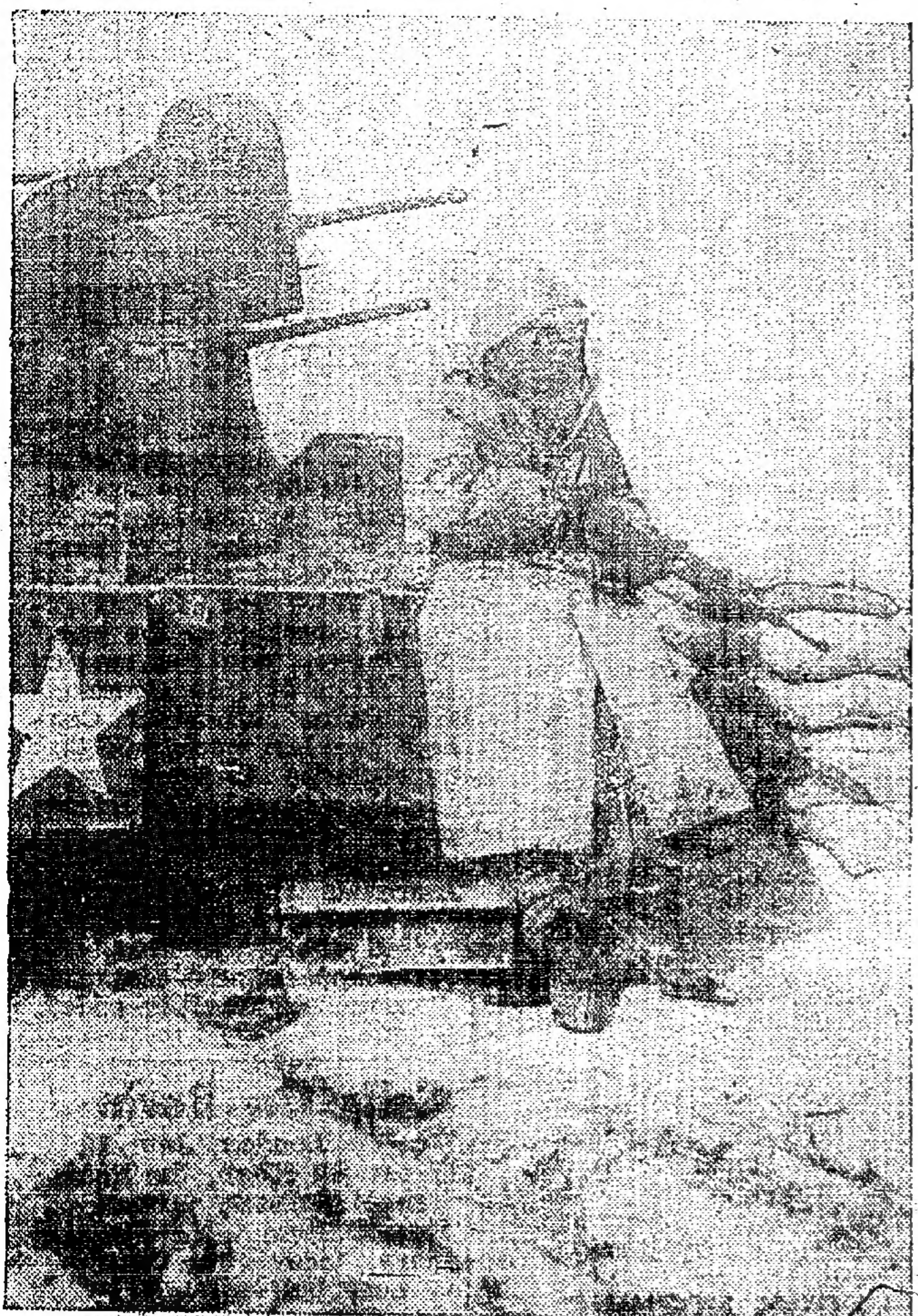
Last November the legislature passed a "revised wartime criminal code" which gave convicts sentenced to more than ten years imprisonment an opportunity to appeal, instead of the administration's single-trial system.

The reasons for the veto were:

(1) The shortage of judges to handle the increasing number of trials.

(2) Double trials would necessarily take a long time and would strain the accommodations for prisoners.

At Thursday's plenary session, the Assembly agreed that the Foreign Relations and Defence committees should work out Korea's position on the Japanese peace treaty.—United Press.



READY AND WAITING—This American soldier stands beside a dual-purpose twin 20 mm. ack-ack gun in a valley outside the new United Nations defence lines in South Korea.

FINLAND'S NEW COALITION

Helsinki, Jan. 18.

Premier Urho Kekkonen's new four-Party coalition government announced today a six-point programme aimed at stabilising Finland's economy and fostering friendly relations with the Soviet Union.

The government, which now includes seven members of Mr Kekkonen's Agrarian Party, seven Social Democrats, two Swedish-speaking People's Party members and one Liberal, controls 129 of the 200 seats in Parliament. Only the Communists and Conservatives were left out.

The Cabinet promised:

1. To foster friendly relations with the Soviet Union but at the same time to develop good economic and cultural relations with "other countries."

2. To raise wages, then stop the inflation which has made adjustments necessary.

3. To secure raw materials wherever possible at prices low enough to stop inflation within the country and to make up for higher world prices by exporting more goods.

4. To pull in the nation's belt in a period of austerity.

5. To increase social services where possible.

6. To improve the housing situation.—United Press.

US TO BUILD "CANBERRAS"

Washington, Jan. 18.

American Air Force and industry officials are in Britain studying the possibility of producing the British Canberra two-engined jet bomber in the United States, the United States Air Force said today.

A Canberra has been undergoing tests in the United States with the Glenn L. Martin Company's XB-51, a three-engined jet bomber designed specifically for ground support operations.

The Air Force said that evaluations were continuing on other phases of its light-bomber programme, including the XB-51, which was under "accelerated development."—Reuter.

Jumped In Front Of Train

Tokyo, Jan. 18.

An unidentified man around 23 years old, wearing an old Japanese Army coat, committed suicide on Wednesday by jumping into the path of an oncoming train at Tokyo's Yurakucho Station.

The man carried no identification and had only one sen in his pocket, according to the newspaper Yomiuri Shimbun.—Reuter.

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MADAME CHIANG'S PREDICTION

Nationalist Invasion Of Mainland Before End Of Year



The Salutation Hotel, Perth, presented a colourful sight last week when a large company attended the Perth Drag Hunt Children's Ball. A number of the children were in fancy dress, and the majority of the men were in Highland dress. Above are (left) Lady Margaret Drummond-Hay, the Duke of Hamilton and Miss Jennifer King.—Central Press.

Material Aid From America Needed

Taipeh, Jan. 18.

Madame Chiang Kai-shek predicted today that Chinese Nationalist forces will invade the Communist mainland before the end of the year.

With Red China's rejection of the United Nations appeal for a cease-fire in Korea, she said in an interview, the time has come for action against "the Communist aggressors."

The wife of Nationalist President Generalissimo Chiang urged that the United Nations declare Peking the aggressor in Korea and Russia the aggressor in China, then added, "I tell you we hope that we will be on the mainland by the end of this year. I predict that our next New Year's greeting will be from the mainland."

Madame Chiang said Peking's rejection of the cease-fire appeal "definitely brought to an end the time for talking. It now has to be action."

She declined to elaborate on the prediction that the Nationalists would return to the mainland by the end of the year. But she was voluble on the subject of the Chinese Communist regime. She said, "I cannot see why people hesitate any longer about deciding that the Chinese Communists . . . are exactly the same as Russian Communists. They do not want peace."

In an oblique reference to India's attempts to mediate between the Chinese Reds and the United Nations, she said, "The Communists must be laughing up their sleeves at those nations trying to appease Communism."

Madame Chiang thought it diplomatic not to comment directly on whether she believed that the United States should push demands for a showdown with Peking to a conclusion even at the cost of another world war.—United Press.

GENERAL HO'S OPINION

Tokyo, Jan. 18.
General Ho Ying-chin, chairman of the Chinese Nationalist Strategy Advisory Council, said on Thursday that about 300,000 Nationalist troops could invade the Chinese mainland within six months if enough material aid comes from the United States.

General Ho is in Japan with his wife, seeking medical attention.

He said a Nationalist invasion within six months would be successful if:

(1) The United Nations forces continue to tie down Chinese Communist troops in Korea. Faced with the added job of policing all China, the Reds would not have many troops to spare in face of a Nationalist attack.

(2) The Nationalists get enough heavy artillery and planes for their invasion force. He estimated it would take six months to get these from the United States once the necessary arrangements are made.

General Ho said half of the 600,000 to 700,000 soldiers available in Formosa could be used in the invasion.

The General, who was reported to be in charge of all guerilla activity on the mainland, said the longer the Chinese Reds stay in Korea, the lower their morale will drop.

They face problems of long supply lines, constant United Nations air attacks, and guerilla activity behind their lines, he added.

General Ho believed the Russian-built MIG-15 jet fighters appearing over North Korea are flown by Russians. He said: "The Chinese Reds have not had time to learn to fly them."—United Press.

U.S. KNOWS NOTHING

Washington, Jan. 18.
The State Department declared on Thursday it knows

nothing about any impending invasion of the South China coast by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist forces on Formosa.

Commenting on a New York report that American officials were aware of such a plan, designed to take pressure off the United Nations forces in Korea, State Department spokesman Michael McDermott said: "We know of no such plan."

Mr. McDermott declined to comment on a reported statement by Madame Chiang, wife of the Generalissimo, to the effect that the Chinese Nationalists would return in force to the mainland before the end of this year.—United Press.

Discussions On Egyptian Blockade

Tel-Aviv, Jan. 18.

General William Riley, the United Nations Chief of Staff in Palestine, will, it is understood, seek legal clarification on whether the Egyptian-Israeli Mixed Armistice Commission is competent to decide upon the Egyptian blockade of Israel-bound ships in the Suez Canal.

He presided at a special committee of Egyptian and Israeli senior officers which discussed the blockade yesterday.

The committee heard an Egyptian appeal against the ruling of the Egyptian-Israeli Mixed Armistice Commission last August that Egypt could not impose restrictions on Israel-bound ships in the Suez Canal, but came to no decision on the legality of the matter.

The committee, which sat in the demilitarised village of Aujja El Haffir, on the Egyptian-Israeli border, adjourned for a fortnight, an Israeli Army spokesman announced yesterday.—Reuter.

PEACE STILL POSSIBLE

London, Jan. 18.

Dr T. E. Donges, the South African Minister of the Interior, said before leaving London by air for home today that peace was possible—"I would say inevitable if we are able to remove the obstacles in the way."

Dr Donges, who represented South Africa at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference here last week, said that many obstacles to peace were frequently created by the friends of peace "not consciously but unwittingly."

"Alarmists who believe that war is inevitable and who look upon all efforts to save the peace as appeasement also play the Communist game," he added.—Reuter.

Calls On Bevin

London, Jan. 18.

Liaquat Ali Khan, the Pakistan Prime Minister, called on Mr Ernest Bevin, the Foreign Secretary, today. The meeting lasted over half an hour.

Later this evening Liaquat Ali Khan is receiving the envoys in Britain of a number of Moslem countries.—Reuter.

Wolves Attack Motorists

Forli, Italy, Jan. 18.
Wolves attacked and injured two men last night at a snow-buried mountain pass 25 miles south of Forli. The men were fitting snow chains to their car when they were set upon by a pack of wolves, driven by hunger from the nearby mountains. They were bitten several times before they drove the animals off.—Reuter.

Foundling's Note Of Tragedy

Tokyo, Jan. 18.
An undernourished foundling of about one year old was picked up on Wednesday night on the doorstep of Yutaro Murakami's home on Nishiginza. A note left with the child said that the mother was dead, the father bed-ridden and unable to look after two other children—aged 5 and 7. The father was considering family suicide but did not have the heart to take the life of the youngest baby, the note said.—Reuter.



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ECA Providing Funds For Malaya Road-Building

London, Jan. 18.

Malaya will receive \$410,000 under Marshall Aid for a new road-building programme, the American Economic Co-operation mission to Britain announced today.

The programme is designed to strengthen Malaya's economy by opening up new sources for strategic materials and by making it easier to transport food and other products.

The money will be spent on buying 20 American tractors and other road-building equipment. Though new allocations of ordinary commodities under the Marshall Plan have been suspended for Britain, dollar assistance for British overseas development projects and certain other activities is continuing.

The Malayan authorities are severely handicapped in carrying out internal security measures in areas inaccessible to police forces. The new roads would not only permit more adequate policing but would bring under Government protection some 300,000 Chinese who fled to the Malayan jungle during the Japanese invasion.

At present these Chinese were being exploited by the Communist guerilla forces.

The new roads would benefit areas which are potential sources of scarce raw materials,

notably tin, and aid the production and transport of rice and other foods, the ECA added.

One of the major roads to be built will shorten the distance across Central Malaya by 70 miles, thus facilitating the marketing and export of east coast produce.

The highway project is part of a long-range road development programme for Malaya which will cost \$22 million (Malayan) by 1955. Immediate plans call for the building or improvement of 450 miles of roads.—Reuter.

Italian Reds Fired On

Rome, Jan. 18.

Police in northern Italy tonight fired on 2,000 Communists demonstrating against General Eisenhower's visit to Italy, killing one and injuring two.

The shooting raised the casualty list to two dead and 37 injured since General Eisenhower arrived to learn how much Italy could contribute to his Atlantic defence army.

The Communists called flash strikes throughout the country and a one-hour general strike in Rome to protest against the General's visit, but the Rome walkout fizzled out badly and most of the other strikes shared a similar fate.

Some 2,000 persons shouting anti-American slogans tried to hold an unauthorised meeting in Rome and fought the police who tried to disperse them.—United Press.

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REPUBLICAN LEADER MODIFIES ATTITUDE ON TROOPS FOR EUROPE

Washington, Jan. 18.

Senator Robert Taft (Republican) told news-men today that Congress should determine exactly how many United States divisions President Truman could send to Europe for the new Atlantic Pact Army.

At the same time, he said that once the principle of sending ground troops into the Pact Army was determined by Congress, he had no objection to sending troops when they were available.

BRITISH REACTION TO JEWISH CLAIMS

London, Jan. 18.

A Jewish spokesman said today that the British Government had promised careful consideration of proposals that the Germans pay acceptable collective indemnity for wrongs inflicted under Hitler.

Mr. A. Easterman, London political director of the World Jewish Congress, said he had discussed payment of German indemnity to the Jewish people, restitution of Jewish property and compensation to victims of Nazi persecution with the Under-secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Lord Henderson.

Mr. Easterman impressed upon Lord Henderson that, in view of the imminent recognition by the Western allies of the independence of the West German Federal Republic, he had come on behalf of the World Jewish Congress to make a final appeal for justice for the Jews who had suffered under Hitler.

He told Lord Henderson the Jews regarded as offensive the offer of the Federal Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, to pay a collective indemnity of 10,000,000 marks, which Mr. Easterman said was "less than two marks for every murdered Jew."

Lord Henderson was quoted as saying Britain had the fullest possible sympathy for the causes and impulses governing the Jewish position but adequate indemnification was beyond the means of the German Government. —United Press.

U.S. AIR FORCE CALL UP

Washington, Jan. 18.

The United States Air Force announced today that it was immediately calling up a "major portion" of the Air Reserve and the National Guard and large numbers of volunteer air reservists.

The call involves about 150,000 men and is designed to increase the manpower of the United States Air Force to 971,000 men as soon as possible. —Reuter.

He said, "We've got to work together with the Western European nations and go along with them."

This appeared to be a softening of Senator Taft's position on the controversial troops issue because he had told the Senate on Jan. 5: "We had better commit no American troops to the European continent at this time."

Speaking after a meeting of the Republican Policy Committee, of which he is chairman, Senator Taft gave as his personal view that definite limitation of the number of United States divisions should be written in the anticipated Senate resolution approving the sending of troops to General Dwight Eisenhower's Atlantic Pact Joint Command.

RATIO SYSTEM

He suggested some type of ratio system might be worked out whereby the United States would send a specified number of troops on the agreement that the Western European countries made specified contributions in proportion.

One Senator has suggested that the United States supply one division for every six raised in Europe.

Senator Taft said, "I think the size ought to be limited."

He cited as precedent for such action the Congressional provision in the United Nations Participation Act stating that Congress must approve the number of American troops sent to the then-contemplated, but never consummated, United Nations police force. —United Press.

FAO To Aid Israel

Washington, Jan. 18.

The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation and the Israeli Government have signed an agreement under which the FAO will provide technical assistance in land use and management.

Mr. A. Eban, the Israeli Ambassador to the United States, signed on behalf of his country during a brief ceremony yesterday in the office of Dr. F. T. Wahlen, chief of FAO's expanded technical assistance programme and activities.

Dr. Wahlen signed for the Food and Agriculture Organisation.

Under the agreement, the FAO will provide two experts for a period of a year to advise the Israeli Government on land use and range management. —Reuter.

Customers Told To Buy Less

New York, Jan. 18.

The world's largest department store took full-page ads in newspapers here today to tell people to quit buying so much.

R.H. Macy and Company, Inc. also told the public in the same advertisement that it feels strongly there should be controls placed across the board on prices, on farm products, on wages and on profits.

Warning of the dangers involved in "fear buying", the ad said New Yorkers had been buying about 25 per cent more goods in all department stores since Christmas than they did a year earlier. —United Press.

US Wage And Price Control Coming Soon

Washington, Jan. 18.

President Truman said today that wage and price controls would be imposed as quickly as practicable.

The President was asked at a news conference about reports that controls might be ordered within a few days. He said he thought the Defence Mobiliser, Mr. Charles Wilson, had covered the situation in a speech last night in Philadelphia.

Mr. Wilson had said that controls would be imposed as quickly as possible but he set no date. He repeated before the Senate Small Business Committee today: "We have got to have controls." But he also voiced the hope that "we can put off the evil day" of rationing.

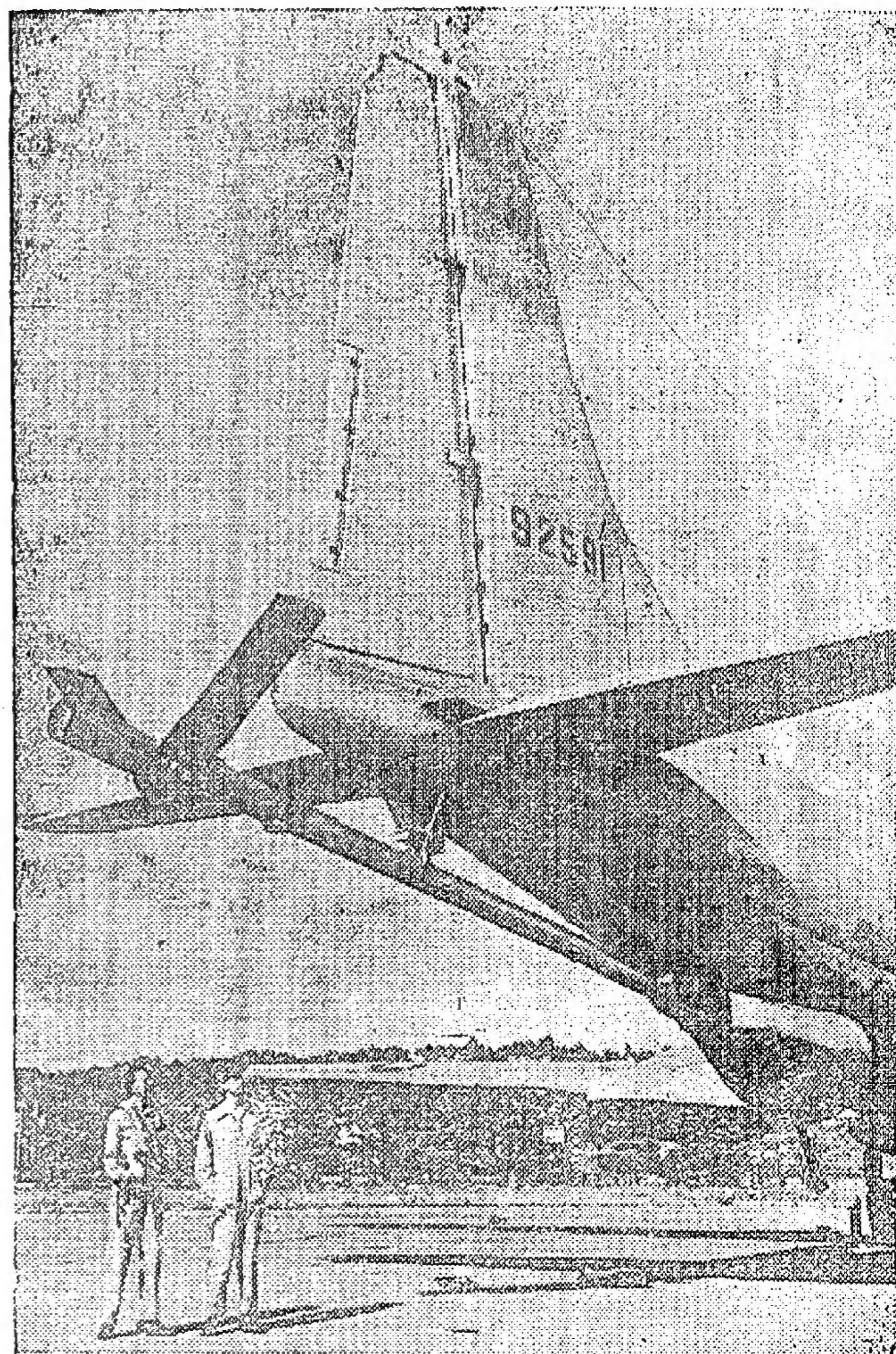
He added that he did not think rationing would be required "in the near future." —United Press.

Good Disciple Of Gandhi

The Hague, Jan. 18.

Discussing what the India Home Minister, Mr. Rajagopalachari, described as Pandit Nehru's "peace mission," the Liberal newspaper, "Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant" declared today that the Indian Prime Minister "is proving himself not only a good disciple of Gandhi but also in many respects a good statesman."

Referring to the Commonwealth plan for a cease-fire in Korea, the paper said: "Credit is due to Mr. Nehru for having, at any rate for the time being, prevented an intensification of the conflict with Communist China." —Reuter.



FLYING TANKER—Two Air Force men in Seattle examine the refuelling equipment on a new Boeing KC-97, a troop and cargo carrier that can be converted to an aerial tanker. It can be used for refuelling bombers in flight, thus extending their effective range, and it can move 168,000 pounds of freight, or transport 135 combat soldiers or 83 litter patients with their supplies.

London Hospitals Short Of Blood

London, Jan. 18.

Hospitals over a wide area north of London are so short of blood that urgent operations are being postponed. Dr. J. D. James, Director of the area's Blood transfusion service, said this today when he appealed for blood donors to build up supplies immediately.

The cause of the shortage was the unusually high incidence of illness for the time of the year, Dr. James said.

In his area, which covers eight million people, the 65,000 registered blood donors normally supply an average of 2,000 bottles a week but the average has fallen to 1,400.

"There are a number of serious operations—for example, chest and gastric ulcer operations, which cannot be performed without blood transfusions being given," he said.

"Hundreds of our donors are telling us that they are ill and cannot respond to our appeals for blood."

Representatives of 6,000 London doctors called today for "drastic action" to provide extra hospital beds to meet the present sickness wave. They urged that hospital beds should not be used for maternity cases in which no complications were expected.

Dr. Frank Gay, Secretary of the London local Medical Committee, said: "One out of every

three emergency cases is being refused admission to hospital. This is the worst winter for illness we have had for many years." —Reuter.

JAP FISHING BOATS SEIZED

Tokyo, Jan. 18.

Russian patrol ships were alleged to have seized five Japanese fishing boats in the Soya Strait between Soviet Sakhalin and Japanese Hokkaido yesterday, according to the local press today.

Three of the ships were reported to have been released and returned to a Japanese port today. One of the ships, the 50-ton Seitoku Maru, was believed to have been taken to Sakhalin while no word has been received of the 60-ton Hoshin Maru.

Japanese police said that the boats were fishing for cod within the "MacArthur Line" when they were seized. —Reuter.

NANCY

Cracker Jacket

By Ernie Bushmiller



When there's bif
I needn't use my fist!



Britain's Sportsmen Don't Lack Fighting Spirit

**GUESSED
RIGHT**

Says **WALTER PILKINGTON**

Because Britain's sportsmen and sports-women have not been winning everything in the post-war recovery years, pessimistic people have tended to take a gloomy view of the future and assume that a general decline has set in. This was particularly noticable when the English cricket team set sail for Australia. Defeat in the Test matches was widely regarded as a fore-gone conclusion. Experts declared the England bowlers would have mammoth scores piled up against them by the formidable Australian batsmen.

The first two Tests each provided a close, dramatic finish and it was not the maligned, derided bowlers who failed. They showed the fighting spirit and grit of that great English marathon runner, Jack Holden, generally acclaimed as Britain's outstanding sportsman of 1950. It was said of this renowned 43-year-old—who won five 26 mile marathons in a year—that he showed his European rivals the Union Jack on his vest at Brussels and told them to have a good look as it would be the last they would see of it until after the race. In other words he intended to win it.

In 1950 there were many such outstanding examples of individual determination which proved that the old British winning urge is far from dead. Reg Harris, the international cyclist who retained his world's professional sprint championship; cricketers Len Hutton, Alec Bedser and Denis Compton; the daring Tourist Trophy winner Geoffrey Duke who maintained British supremacy in motor cycle racing; Joe Davis, still the maestro at billiards and snooker; champion jockey Gordon Richards and the youngster believed destined to succeed him, Lester Piggott, Fred Williams, 25-year-old Welshman who became the new world speedway champion; boxers Jack Gardner and Randolph Turpin; Harry Llewellyn, the horseman of the year; golfer Dai Rees, match-play champion and winner of four major events; girl athlete June Foulds and swimmers Eileen Fenton and Doris Fell.

In Australia the English cricketers are being boldly led by Freddie Brown, an amateur who was thought to be too old and unequal to the task. A famous old England captain expressed doubt whether Brown was tough enough. At 40 he has shown that his sinews, fibre and shrewdness are unimpaired by the passing years. Inspired by his character and example, his team bowled Australia out for smaller totals than anyone, except perhaps the indomitable Brown, thought possible.

As long as this spirit animates British sport in its many branches there is no need to fear for its future, and for the reason that sport is in the blood of Britain's people there is abundant justification for looking optimistically ahead. There are many explanations of the so-called decline in British performances compared with what was accomplished before the war. Two of the most sensible are supported by logic. When there are two world wars within thirty years, cutting off ten seasons of normal, organised

sport, it obviously must take a very long time for things to improve and full recovery to be achieved.

NEW GENERATION

It might be different if Britain indulged in only a few sporting pursuits, but within a short time of the conclusion of each war the full range of indoor and open activities had been revived. Indeed Britain welcomed the opportunity of staging the Olympic Games in London in 1948. Encouragement of sport in the fighting Services at home and overseas during the last war had the effect of bringing thousands of recruits into the sporting field. A new generation of men and women found themselves sport minded. It is not possible to furnish actual figures, but there is little doubt, indeed it is generally accepted, that more people in Britain have watched sport and taken part in its various forms since the last war than ever before.

New attendance records for League football have been established all over the country during a phenomenal boom. Nearly every kind of sport has benefited from post-war prosperity. Not only have the traditional recreational pursuits of the nation retained their popularity, but pastimes of comparatively recent origin have attracted an increasing number of followers. Speedway, ice hockey, motor cycle racing, basketball, table tennis are thriving. More and more girls and women are playing hockey, golf, tennis, cricket and even football. Swimming and athletics have profited immensely from the fillip given them by the success of the Olympic Games and the practical encouragement of the Athletic Association.

NETWORK OF COACHING

Coaching on a scale never previously attempted in athletics and tennis is producing results which augur well for the future of British sport. This also applies to the national winter games of Association and Rugby by Union football. There is no



England's Test skipper, Freddie Brown, has shown that at 40 his sinews, fibre and shrewdness are unimpaired by the passing years, says Walter Pilkington.

Here Brown (right) watches the coin as it spins from off the finger of Australian captain Lindsay Hassett at Sydney, at the commencement of the Third Test Match. It was the first time he won the toss since October.

Loyalty To The Arsenal Is Something To Wonder At

Says **ARCHIE QUICK**

Loyalty to the Arsenal is something to wonder at. The rabid supporters who follow the Highbury fortunes in fair weather and in frequent foul are fanatical enough, but this is nothing compared to the players, past and present.

In the company of Joe Hulme and Ted Drake it was an experience to listen to them argue with a man who had the effrontery to suggest that the Arsenal club spirit is not what it was.

Ted Drake took up the cudgel: "The Arsenal spirit will always be the same," he said. "Once an Arsenal man, always an Arsenal man." And there was something in the way he said it which showed the club masonry glowing through.

Then the argumentative one dared to say that he thought Arsenal were short of good reserves. Joe Hulme flared up—"Platt in goal, Scott reserve back, Daniels and Wade for halves and a good dozen forwards to choose from, and not one of them prepared to go on the transfer list," was the burden of his song, and he told an anecdote to illustrate Arsenalitis.

"Mr Chapman—it is always Mr Chapman or the Governor with these famous ex-players—sent for me one day," said Joe, "and said Huddersfield wanted me to help them out. I was in my last season and four times I resisted proposals.

"I said: 'Mr Chapman, let me play my last games in Arsenal colours,' and it took me a month to be talked down. It was the unhappiest thing I ever did in my life to leave Arsenal." Unhappiest! It is a matter of football history that Joe helped Huddersfield to the Cup Final that season!

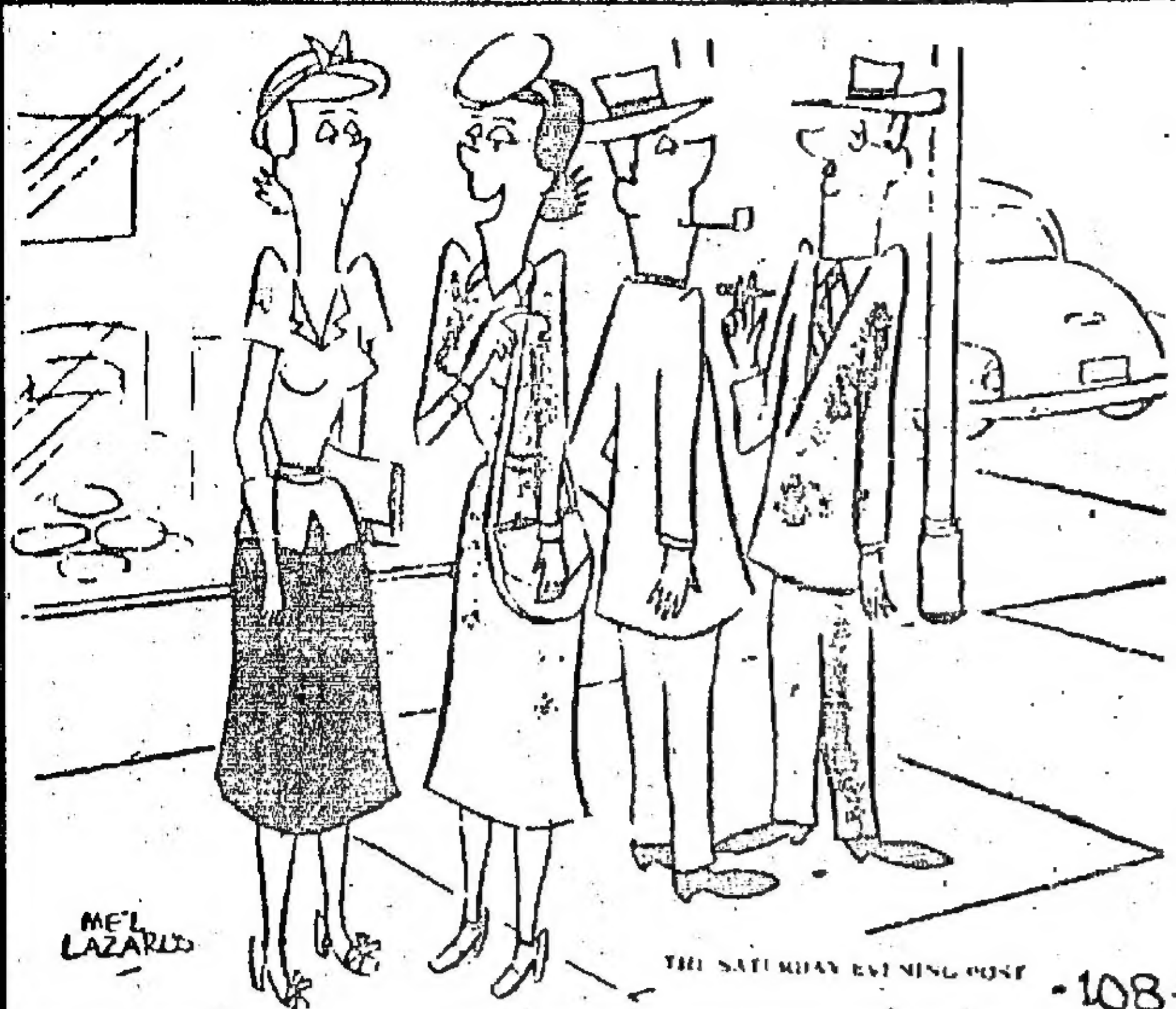
Drake returned to the attack on the hapless one, "Reg Lewis scored the goals in the last Cup Final," he said, "and didn't play in the first team again until this Christmas, but do you think he would ask for a transfer? Not likely! He has full winter and summer wages, like Scott and others out of the first team, and doesn't suffer loss of prestige by being played in the second eleven. It could not happen anywhere but at Arsenal." Then Hulme and Drake went on to reason out why Arsenal might win the Cup again. They may be managing other clubs, but their hearts are still in London in W. 12!

Japan To Compete In Davis Cup Tournament

Tokyo, Jan. 18. Japanese tennis stars will participate in Davis Cup play this year for the first time since international competition was resumed after World War II.

The Japan Lawn Tennis Association announced today that Australia, the present holder of the Cup, had accepted Japan's challenge for 1951.

A Japanese team is expected to participate in the American Zone play-offs. Experts here believe that Japan has a good chance to beat Canada and Mexico, but would be easily eliminated by the United States.—Reuter.



George and I have an understanding. He goes his way, and I go with him . . .

FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

Point Four Aid For Saudi-Arabia

Washington, Jan. 18.

Mr Henry Bennett, technical co-operation administrator of the Point Four programme, today announced the signing of a general agreement of technical co-operation with the Kingdom of Saudi-Arabia.

He said the Saudi-Arabian Government already had requested technical aid in reclamation, irrigation and underground resources development. He also said an aerial survey of the country's resources was being planned.

American co-operation was sought in improving methods of Government accounting, finance and Customs procedures.

The State Department, in its announcement, paid tribute to efforts being made by King Saud to develop the kingdom, declaring that the ruler has been taking progressive steps to develop his country and improve the standard of living of his people.

He is currently devoting more than 15 percent of the country's revenues to the establishment of public works," it said.—United Press.

COTTON FUTURES IN NY

New York, Jan. 18. Prices of cotton futures closed today as follows:—
 (1951) 45.00 nominal
 43.93-43.95
 43.61-43.62
 43.04-43.05
 40.34
 39.93
 (1952) 39.79 nominal
 39.53
 39.13

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

Closing rate
 (1951) 43.90 nominal
 43.39
 43.45
 42.96
 40.31
 39.83-39.87
 (1952) 39.73 bid
 39.40 bid
 39.01 bid
 —United Press.

New York Metals

New York, Jan. 18. Prices in the metal market closed today unchanged with the following exceptions:—
 Grade A (99.80 per cent higher) New York, per lb. —United Press.

Offers Of Copra

New York, Jan. 18. Offers of copra for near-shipment at \$257.50 per short C.I.F. the Pacific Coast.—United Press.

RUBBER FUTURES IN LONDON

London, Jan. 18. Prices in the rubber futures market here closed today as follows:—
 No. 1 rubber (in cents per lb.) 61½
 February 60½-61
 March 59-59½
 April/June 56½-57¼
 July/September 52-52½
 October/December 48 nominal
 —United Press.

Singapore Prices

London, Jan. 18. Prices of rubber futures closed here today as follows:—
 Number 1 rubber, per lb. 204-205
 January 197-198
 Number 1 rubber, February 198-200
 Number 3 rubber, January 193-194
 Number 4 rubber, January 186-187
 Spot rubber, unbleached 215-216
 Black crepe 160-162
 No. 1 pale crepe 216-221
 —United Press.

Chicago Grain

Chicago, Jan. 18. Prices in the grain futures market here closed today as follows:—
 Wheat—price per bushel.
 Spot 2.42½
 December 2.42¾-¼
 March (1951) 2.42¾-¾
 May 2.37¾-¾
 July 2.38½-2.38
 Corn
 Spot 1.74½
 December 1.75¾-½
 March (1951) 1.77
 May 1.75½
 July 1.74¾-¾
 Oats
 December 95½
 March (1951) 95½-¼
 New York flour—per 200 lb. sack, \$13.00.—United Press.

LONDON TIN MARKET

London, Jan. 18. The tin market was steady this morning. Turnover was 250 tons, including 100 tons for spot.
 Prices closed today at the end of the official morning session as follows:—
 Spot tin, buyers 1,225
 Spot tin, buyers 1,230
 Business done at 1,225
 Three-months tin, buyers 1,210
 Three-months tin, sellers 1,215
 Business done at 1,215
 Settlement 1,200
 —United Press.

MR. CHURCHILL THE ARTIST

By John Rothenstein

"To know a painter," said Delacroix after a visit to Corot, "you must see him in his studio." It was on February 21, 1949, that I was first accorded this privilege in respect of Mr Churchill.

When I arrived at Chartwell, no sound was heard from the hall. Upon a table reposed by itself a wide-brimmed grey painting hat. I was contemplating this celebrated object with respect when I heard soft padding steps approach, and presently, dressed in his sky-blue siren-suit and shod in soft black slippers on which his initials were worked in gold, there appeared Mr Churchill, benignly welcoming.

DURING our first visit to his studio Mr Churchill told me that he would be grateful for any criticism of his painting I might care to make. "Speak, I pray, with absolute frankness," he said as we went in to lunch.

As soon as we sat down he began to talk about Sickert. "He came to stay here, and in a fortnight he imparted to me all his considered wisdom about painting. He had a room specially darkened to work in, but I wasn't an apt pupil, for I rejoice in the highest lights and the brightest colours." Mr Churchill spoke with appreciation of Sickert's knowledge of music-halls, and he sang a nineteenth-century ballad Sickert had taught him—not just a line or two, but to the end.

"I think," he went on, "the person who taught me most about painting, was William Nicholson. I noticed you looking, I thought with admiration, at those drawings he made of my beloved cat."

During lunch his most memorable remark did not concern the arts. Upon his inquiring why I declined his offer of a cigar, I replied that every man should possess one virtue, and that the only one I could claim was that I did not smoke. To this he instantly replied: "There is no such thing as a negative virtue. If I have been of any service to my fellow men, it has never been by self-repression, but always by self-expression."

BACK in the studio, fortified by a bottle of champagne, I found his invitation to give my opinion of his work without reserve much less alarming. Mr Churchill was so exhilarating and so genial a companion that, before I had been with him a few hours, the notion of speaking with absolute frankness seemed as natural as it had earlier seemed temerarious.

My first detailed criticism of one of his paintings had an unexpected, indeed a startling, result. I offered the opinion, with regard to a landscape—a wood on the margin of a lake—that the shore was too shallow, too lightly modelled and too pale



"I've got a small part in 'Cinderella' this year!"

in tone to support the weight of the heavy trees with their dense, dark foliage, so that, instead of growing up out of the earth, they weighed it down.

"Oh," Mr Churchill said, "but I can put that right at once; it would take less than a quarter of an hour," and he began to look out brushes and colours.

"But surely this painting," I said, "must be among your earliest." "I did it about twenty years ago."

"Well, then," I objected, "surely it's impossible for you to recapture the mood in which you painted it, or indeed your whole outlook of those days."

"You are really persuaded of that?" he grumbled, abandoning with evident reluctance the notion of repainting.

This was the first of several occasions when I had to dissuade him from repainting an early work in consequence of some criticism of mine. If pride could be exorcised by a single experience, my own would have been exorcised by the spectacle of "the greatest human being of our times" prepared so to act.

If it weren't for painting," Mr Churchill observed as we left the studio, "I couldn't live; I couldn't bear the strain of things."

THE key to the understanding of Mr Churchill's own painting is given, it seems to me, in a few sentences in his essay "Painting as a Pastime." These explain the apparent contradiction between the known personality and experience of the painter and the character of his work; between the man profoundly and consistently preoccupied with the affairs of men, and above all in their political and military aspects—the statesman, warrior and historian—and his small landscapes, in which there is not the faintest intimation of struggle or tragedy, and in which, indeed, man hardly figures at all.

Had the fairies stuck a painting into his hands, instead of a pen into one and a sword into the other, had he learnt while still a boy to draw and to paint, and had he dedicated an entire laborious lifetime to art, Mr Churchill would have been able to express in painting a great part of himself, instead of one small facet. He would have painted big pictures.

I do not doubt that he would have represented human beings and their affairs. In the age of Reynolds I fancy he would have been what was called a "history" painter.

In fact, he was a late starter; he received no systematic training; he has never disposed of the leisure necessary to bring to their highest development even the limited potentialities he has. He does not paint more ambitious pictures, pictures with complex compositions, peopled by human figures, quite simply because he cannot. A man's attainments are to be measured, however, not by the sheer impressiveness of his gifts but by the use he makes of them. Couture was a far more accomplished painter than the Douanier Rousseau, yet most lovers of painting would agree that Rousseau is the more considerable artist.

MR CHURCHILL'S perfect awareness of these circumstances is implicit in the following sentences, which provide the key to his work:

"The painter must choose between a rapid impression, fresh and warm and living, but probably deserving only of a short life, and the cold, profound, intense effort of memory, know-

ledge and will-power, prolonged perhaps for weeks, from which a masterpiece can alone result. It is best not to fret too much about the matter. Leave to the masters of art trained by a lifetime of devotion the wonderful process of picture building and picture creation. Go out into the sunlight, and be happy with what you see."

Mr Churchill has set himself to cultivate the restricted possibilities open to him with the utmost assiduity and discernment. He is, therefore, able to do much more than enjoy himself in the sunlight. By the skilful choice of subjects within his range but to which he can respond ardently, he is able to paint pictures of real merit which bear a direct and intimate relation to his outlook on life.

In these pictures there comes bubbling irrepressibly up his sheer enjoyment of the simple beauties of nature—water, whether still or ruffled by wind; snow, immaculate and crisp; trees, dark with the density of their foliage or dappled by sunlight; fresh flowers and distant mountains; and, above all, sunlight at its most intense.

The highest peaks of his achievement are, in my opinion, "The Goldfish Pool at Chartwell" (1948), "The Loup River, Quebec" (1947), "Chartwell under Snow" (1947) and "Cannes Harbour, Evening" (1923). These express with insight and candour his vivid and voracious enjoyment of living.

IT is relevant, in view of the deliberate attempt that has been made to associate the illustrious name of Mr Churchill with vulgar attacks upon Matisse and other contemporary painters outside the academic fold, to point out not only that he himself as a painter belongs to what is likely to be the last phase of Impressionism, but that the expressive violence of his later colour shows that he has looked with sympathetic eyes at Post-Impressionism also.

"Surely we owe a debt," he himself wrote, "to those who have so wonderfully vivified, brightened and illuminated modern landscape painting. Have not Manet and Monet, Cezanne and Matisse rendered to painting something of the same service which Keats and Shelley gave to poetry after the solemn and ceremonious perfections of the eighteenth century?"

"They have brought back to the pictorial art a new draught of joie de vivre; and the beauty of their work is instinct with gaiety, and floats in sparkling air."

STANDARD BRIDGE

By M. Harrison-Gray

Dealer: South

Love all

N.

6 10 8 6 3

8 4

W. E.

9 8 4 3 A K J 7 2

2 A 10 7 6 K J

Q 10 6 5 J 9 3 2

S.

Q 10 5

A 9 7 5 4

8 3

A K 7

This deal from match play shows the folly of using the delayed game raise on the wrong type of hand. In Room 1, North bid Two Diamonds over South's One Heart, intending to bid Four Hearts on the next round; but East bid Two Spades. South passed, and West's jump to Four Spades put North on the spot. He guessed wrong with a bid of Five Hearts, which was doubled and one down. In Room 2, North went straight to Four Hearts, which was passed out and made. If East bids Four Spades, South doubles and North should pass, having advertised a hand that is weak in defence. South leads off with three rounds of Clubs, North ruffing the third, and East must still have a Spade, a Heart and a Diamond for a penalty of 500.

London Express Service.

NEHRU'S PLEA FOR U.N. PAUSE

Urges West That It Is Not Too Late For Negotiation

Opposes Any Precipitate Action Against Peking

Paris, Jan. 18.

The Indian Prime Minister, Mr Jawaharlal Nehru, told the West today that it was not too late to negotiate with China and warned the United Nations against plunging into "any precipitate action" against the Peking government.

The gravely-disturbed Nehru was reliably reported to have told the United Nations Secretary General, Mr Trygve Lie, in an urgent "state of the world" conference :

1. Despite China's answer to the United Nations cease-fire proposal, the door is still open for further talks on the Far Eastern crisis.

2. To be careful not to take any precipitate action against Peking.

3. The United Nations must not brand China an aggressor on the basis of Peking's answer to the cease-fire proposals, for such a course "would bolt and bar the door to future settlement."

4. He was deeply worried about a snap decision or hasty action on the part of the American government and he believed Washington showed an increasing tendency to plunge into decisions.

With the same tenacity he has shown in his long career for Indian independence, the Indian premier maintained that the Communist counter-proposals in fact "had much in common" with the United Nations' proposal and he dogmatically denied any suggestion that the Chinese answer constituted actual "rejection" of the United Nations cease-fire as the Peking proposals were interpreted by the United States Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson.

He was quoted as telling Mr Lie: "It appears to me there is a good deal of room for fuller consideration of all aspects of this problem and possible settlement by negotiation can certainly not be ruled out."

LIE DELAYS TRIP

Later it was learned he might have another talk with Mr Lie. Sources close to the UN Secretary General said he probably would stay in Paris until Monday. He had planned to leave on Friday.

The Indian Prime Minister transformed his nation's Embassy, in the shadow of the Eiffel Tower, into a political crossroads between East and West and it was the crossroads not only of statesmen and Ministers but of scientists, and intellectuals—a strange succession of visitors who passed through the marble foyer into his richly-carpeted conference room.

There was, of course, Mr Trygve Lie. Then, in strange juxtaposition, the French scientist Frederic Joliot-Curie, ousted from the post of chief of the French Atomic Energy Commission because of his Soviet sympathies. Then a Left Wing French journalist who was a wartime Allied agent and parachutist. Then the French Minister of State for the Council of Europe, M. Guy Mollet, who said he came not as a government official but as an ordinary visitor.

"WINDOW ON CHINA"

At lunch, Mr Nehru saw the Minister, M. Rene Pleven, and in the afternoon he went to the Foreign Office to visit the Foreign Minister, M. Robert Schuman. There he met M. Jean Chauvel, permanent French delegate to the United Nations. In another afternoon conference he met the Israeli Minister to Paris and was also scheduled to meet the Brazilian, United

Nations delegate, Senor de Castro, who is president of the United Nations Commission for the Balkans.

However, just how far he would press his own views on the Korean situation with them Mr Nehru would not say. While describing his own nation as a sort of "window on China," he emphasised again and again that his was merely a "personal visit to Paris."

"One always likes to visit Paris," he said—but within the last 24 hours, since his arrival from London, he has seen nothing of it except in a drive from Le Bourget airfield and in visits to French government offices.—United Press.

Call For Settlement With Japan

London, Jan. 18.

The South African Interior Minister, Dr T. F. Donges, called on Thursday to "receive into the fold" Germany, Spain and Japan to strengthen the line-up against Communism.

"Settlements with Western Germany and Japan should be concluded with the least possible delay," Dr Donges told newsmen at the London airport before boarding the plane for the return flight to South Africa from the recent Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference which he attended in in London.

He added no effort should be spared to restore confidence and promote goodwill among all potential partners in the cause against Communism.—United Press.

AUSTIN UNCOMPROMISING

(Continued from Page 1)

conducting consultations to obtain the broadest possible political sponsorship for the "aggressor" measure. The resolution was expected to be introduced at the Political Committee's next meeting, probably on Friday, and to be voted upon early next week.

Mr Austin said: "Peking aggression is part of a worldwide pattern centrally directed by Soviet imperialism. It is an aggression which clearly serves not the legitimate Chinese national interest but only the interests of that expanding power which, under the guise of throwing off yokes of an old and discredited colonialism, would impose a new and far more rigorous colonialism upon the peoples of Asia trying to emerge to full national independence...."

IMMINENCE OF DANGER

"Because the aggression in Korea is part of a worldwide pattern, my government believes that the actions we take in the United Nations must be tailored to fit that pattern. Our programme must take into account the distribution of power in the world and the imminence of danger elsewhere...."

"We cannot keep peace by remaining passive in the face of aggression. We are all familiar with the lovely little animal known as the rabbit. He has no courage. In the presence of danger he sits down. He squats. Even a house cat may break his neck, for in the face of danger he lacks courage. But he might be able to outrun any cat that lives. We can only achieve peace by firm resolve and determined and continuous effort." Mr Austin derided the prospect that the United Nations might have one set of rules for aggression by small powers and

another set when "the big aggression" is committed by a major power.

He added: "The cease-fire effort has failed. We have failed not because of any lack of effort or goodwill on the part of the United Nations but because those who fear and hate the United Nations have derided our effort and mocked our goodwill. So be it. I pray that this gesture may not be too costly to the Chinese people, whose destinies lie within the power of 'Peking.'—United Press.

TREATED WITH DERISION

In the course of his speech, says Reuter, Mr Austin said that the Chinese Communists must now "take the consequences" of their action.

The United Nations had turned its cheek three times in a sincere effort for peace. Each time it had been treated with derision by the Peking authorities.

After reviewing past attempts by the United Nations to arrive at some peaceful solution, Mr Austin said that the forbearance of the United Nations had apparently strengthened the contempt in which the Chinese Communists held the Organisation.

"We have now received the evidence of this attitude in the final rebuff of our peaceable approaches to the Chinese Communist regime," Mr Austin said.

He added that no nation was strong enough to stand alone unaided.

"The weak must depend on the strong and the strong depend on the weak."

"Together we are secure. Separated, none of us is secure. Security is indivisible. Once we start slicing it into bits and pieces it no longer exists."

Mr Austin then called on the Assembly to adopt a resolution which would fit the facts of the case.

Mr Alexis Kyrow (Greece) declared that the United Nations could no longer ignore the real situation and urged members not to make further concessions to totalitarian regimes.

The Chinese Government's proposals would do nothing but "bring us a dishonourable peace," he maintained, adding, "No peace without honour!"

Mr Kenneth Shann (Australia) said that the Peking reply appeared to be "objectionable in many respects," but he asked for a delay—24 hours if necessary—for careful consideration.

Mr Shann said that it was quite out of the question for the United Nations to accept the Chinese proposal. The Australian Government could not agree to any negotiations unless a ceasefire was achieved in advance.

The French delegate, M. Francois Lacoste, supported the Australian plea for more time to consider the situation.

The British delegate, Sir Gladwyn Jebb, also asked for more time to study the Chinese reply to the United Nations' peace offer.

He said that if the Chinese terms were accepted now it would force the United Nations to negotiate with Peking "under duress."

Such a situation, Sir Gladwyn said, "would be intolerable morally and unacceptable politically."

It could only end in an abandonment of United Nations principles.

If that were to happen then the United Nations would have to devote itself to the question of how best to reward aggression.—Reuter.



This is Grace Mars who has been winning Carn Crowns since she was 14, which is not surprising. Encouraged by her success Grace went on the stage a chorus girl, then became a featured singer and is a principal. Only 19 today, she has come far and ambitions to go further.

Cairo Blacklists A Roosevelt

Cairo, Jan. 18. Mr Kenmit Roosevelt was tained for 12 hours at F Airfield when the authorities refused to allow him to Cairo on the grounds that he was blacklisted as a pro-Z propagandist.

Mr Roosevelt spent all Tuesday night in the airport taurant while passport of contacted Interior Ministry authorities. The Egyptian government had blacklisted the son of the former American President, Mr Theodore Roosevelt, for his support of Jewish cause before and during the Palestine campaign. authorities allowed him to on learning that he was official State Department sion.—United Press.

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